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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/804,326

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Stephen Robertson

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EXAMINER

COLAN, GIOVANNA B

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2162

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

12/11/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/804,326

Applicant(s)

ROBERTSON ET AL.

Examiner

Giovanna Colan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is issued in response to the Amendment filed on 09/07/2007.
2. Claims 1, 9, 40, 41, 46, and 47 were amended. No claims were canceled. No claims were added.
3. This action is made Final.
4. Claims 1 –51 are pending in this application.
5. Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claims 1, 9, 40, 41, 46, and 47 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
6. Claim 11 shows "Currently amended" as status identifier. However, no amendments were done to claim 11.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claims 1 – 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert John Fleischer (Fleischer hereinafter) (US Patent No. 5,960,383), in view of Brin et al. (Brin hereinafter) (Non-Patent Literature: “The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine”, Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, April 14, 1998), and further in view of Subbaroyan et al. (Subbaroyan hereinafter) (US 6,442,606 B1, issued: August 27, 2002).

Regarding Claims 1, and 9, Fleischer discloses a computer program product encoding a computer program for executing on a computer system a computer process for determining a field-weighted score for a document having multiple fields relative to a query having a plurality of query terms, the computer process comprising:

replicating each field of the document indicated by a field weight corresponding to the field to produce an individual field set corresponding to each field in the document (Col. 3 and 4, lines 14 – 18 and 26 – 34, “This would be done by simply by ranking the paragraphs ...Once the top “n” paragraphs are identified by the section ranks 28, the Extractor 20 copies these paragraphs from the input documents...”; respectively, Fleischer);

combining each field set for the document into a virtual document (Col. 5, lines 39 – 42, “output file”, Fleischer).

Fleischer also discloses: indexing the virtual document (Col. 4, lines 39 – 44,

Fleischer). However, Fleischer does not explicitly disclose virtual statistics. On the other hand, Brin discloses: indexing the virtual document to produce a virtual document statistics (Page 10, Section 4.2.3, para.1, lines 1- 5, The document index keeps information about each document ... the information store in each entry includes the current document status, ... and various statistics ..., Brin).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the Brin's teachings to the system Fleischer. Skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Brin (Page 10, Section 4.2.3 Document Index, para. 1, Brin), to have a reasonably compact data structure, and to fetch a record in one disk seek during a search. In addition, both of the references (Fleischer and Brin) teach features that are directed to analogous art and they are directed to the same field of endeavor, such as, databases management systems, indexing, and frequencies. This close relation between both of the references highly suggests an expectation of success.

Furthermore, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin discloses:

computing the field-weighted score from the virtual document index based on the query (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 16 – 23, to compute an IR score for the document, Brin).

However, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin does not explicitly disclose: replicating the content of each field of the document. On the other hand, Subbaroyan discloses: replicating the content of each field of the document a number of times indicated by a field weight (Col. 11 and 12, lines 65 – 67 and 1 – 3; respectively,

Subbaroyan). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the Subbaroyan's teachings to the system of the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin. Skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Subbaroyan (Col. 12, lines 1 – 3, Subbaroyan), to indicate that it significantly represents the content of the document.

Regarding Claims 2, and 10, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein the query is associated with a search (Page 14, Section 4.5, Table o the right side: #4 and #5, the search terms, Brin) and the field-weighted score represents a level of relevance of the document to the query (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 16 – 23, take the dot product of the vector of count-weights with the vector of type-weights to compute an IR score, Brin).

Regarding Claims 3, and 11, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein each field weight is represented by an integer value and the replicating operation comprises:

generating each field set to include a number of copies of a field of the document, wherein the number of copies equals the integer value (Page 10, Section 4.2.5, para. 4, lines 1 – 7, Brin¹).

¹ Wherein a list of occurrences of a particular word corresponds to each field set as claimed.

Regarding Claims 4, and 12, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product of claim 9 wherein the replicating operation comprises:

concatenating copies of one of the fields into a field set (Page 10, Section 4.2.4, para. 3, lines 6 – 8, Brin).

Regarding Claims 5, and 13, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product of claim 9 wherein the combining operation comprises:

concatenating each field set into the virtual document (Page 10, Section 4.2.4, para. 3, lines 6 – 8, Brin).

Regarding Claims 6, and 14, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product of claim 9 wherein the computing operation comprises:

computing a field-weighted document weight for each query term in the query from the virtual document statistics (Page 11, Table: Forward Barrels: total 43 GB, Brin).

Regarding Claims 7, and 15, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein the computing operation comprises:

computing a field-weighted document weight for each query term in the query from the virtual document statistics (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para.2, lines 18 – 20, “Then every count is converted into a count-weight. Count-weights increase linearly with counts at first...”, Brin); and

computing the field-weighted score based on the field-weighted document weight for each query term (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para.2, lines 18 – 23, “We take the product dot of the vector of count-weights with the vector of type-weights to compute an **IR score** for the document...”, Brin).

Regarding Claims 8, and 16, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product further comprising:

ranking the field-weighted score with field-weighted scores of other documents (Page 12, Section 4.2.7, para. 2, lines 2 – 6, ... ranking of the occurrence ..., Brin).

9. Claims 17 – 39, 42 – 45, and 48 – 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert John Fleischer (Fleischer hereinafter) (US Patent No. 5,960,383) in view of Brin et al. (Brin hereinafter) (Non-Patent Literature: “The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine”, Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, April 14, 1998).

Regarding Claims 17, 26, and 35, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a system for determining a field-weighted

score for a document having multiple fields relative to a query having a plurality of terms, the system comprising:

a field-weighted term frequency calculator that determines a field-specific term frequency for each field in the document for each query term and weights each field-specific term frequency according to a field weight identified for the corresponding field to compute a field-weighted term frequency for each query term (Col. 1, lines 38 – 41 and 55 – 59, Fleischer; and Page 8, and 12, Section 4.1, and 4.2.7, para. 3, and 3, lines 13 – 18, and 3 – 6, the indexer; respectively, Brin);

a field-weighted document weight calculator that computes a field-weighted document weight for each query term based on the field-specific term frequency for each query term (Col. 3 and 4, lines 14 – 21 and 44 – 51; respectively; “Clarit uses natural language processing techniques to parse the contents of input document into noun phrases. These noun phrases are ranked in view of “weights” assigned to each noun phrase according to...”; Fleischer; and Page 8, and 12, Section 4.1, and Section 4.2.7, para. 3, and 3, lines 13 – 18, and 2 – 6; respectively; “...The indexer performs a number of functions...”; Brin); and

a document score calculator that computes the field-weighted score as a function of the field-weighted document weight of all query terms (Col. 4 and 5, lines 22 – 24 and 18 – 21; respectively; “the Extractor”; Fleischer; and Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 20 – 23, The Ranking System; wherein the Ranking System corresponds to the document score calculator claimed; Brin).

Regarding Claims 18, 27, and 36, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a system of claim 35 wherein the query is associated with a search (Page 14, Section 4.5, Table o the right side: #4 and #5, the search terms, Brin) and the field-weighted score represents a level of relevance of the document to the query (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 16 – 23, take the dot product of the vector of count-weights with the vector of type-weights to compute an IR score, Brin).

Regarding Claims 19, 28, and 37, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a system further comprising:

a field-weighted document length calculator that computes a field-weighted document length based on a field weight for each field and a field length for each field, wherein the field-weighted document weight calculator computes a field-weighted document weight for each query term based on the field-weight term frequency for each query term and the field-weighted document length (Page 11, Section 4.2.5, para. 2, lines 1 – 15, length of the hit list, Brin).

Regarding Claims 20, and 29, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein the computer process further comprises:

computing a field-weighted document length based on a field weight for each field and a field length for each field by summing one or more weighted field lengths of

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the fields in the document, each weighted field length being a field length weighted by a corresponding field weight (Page 11, and 15, Section 4.2.5, and 4.5.1, para. 2, and 2, lines 1 – 15, and 16 – 22, length of the hit list; respectively, Brin).

Regarding Claims 21, and 30, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein the computer process further comprises:

computing a field-weighted document length based on a field weight for each field and a field length for each field by summing one or more weighted field lengths of the fields in the document, each weighted field length being a field length weighted by a corresponding field weight (Page 11, and 15, Section 4.2.5, and 4.5.1, para. 2, and 2, lines 1 – 15, and 16 – 22, length of the hit list; respectively, Brin), wherein the operation of computing a field-weighted document weight comprises computing a field-weighted document weight for each query term based on the field-weight term frequency for each query term and the field-weighted document length (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 16 – 19, ... counts the number of hits of each type in the hit list. The very count is converted into a count-weight ..., Brin).

Regarding Claims 22, and 31, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein the determining operation comprises:

determining the field-specific term frequency for each field from document

statistics associated with the document, the document statistics including a field-weighted term frequency for at least one query term in the document (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 8 – 17, Brin).

Regarding Claims 23, and 32, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein the determining operation comprises:

determining the field length for each field from document statistics associated with the document (Page 11, Section 4.2.5, para. 2, lines 1 – 6, Brin).

Regarding Claims 24, and 30, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein the operation of computing a field-weighted document weight comprises:

summing one or more weighted field-specific term frequencies of the fields in the document (Page 10, Section 4.2.4, para.3, lines 6 – 9, Brin).

Regarding Claims 25, and 34, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product further comprising:

ranking the field-weighted score with field-weighted scores of other documents (Page 12, Section 4.2.7, para. 2, lines 2 – 6, ... ranking of the occurrence ..., Brin).

Regarding Claims 38, 44, and 50, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin

and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a system for determining a field-weighted score for a document having multiple fields relative to a query having a plurality of query terms, the system comprising:

a field-weighted term frequency calculator that computes a field-weighted term frequency for each query term based on field weights designated for individual fields in the document (Col. 1, lines 38 – 41 and 55 – 59, Fleischer; and Page 11, Section 4.2.5, para. 1, lines 1 – 5, Brin);

a field-weighted document weight calculator that computes a field-weighted document weight for each query term based on the field-weighted term frequency for each field in the document (Col. 3 and 4, lines 14 – 21 and 44 – 51; respectively; “Clarit uses natural language processing techniques to parse the contents of input document into noun phrases. These noun phrases are ranked in view of “weights” assigned to each noun phrase according to...”; Fleischer; and Page 8, and 12, Section 4.1, and Section 4.2.7, para. 3, and 3, lines 13 – 18, and 2 – 6; respectively; “...The indexer performs a number of functions...”; Brin); and

a search engine that computes the field-weighted score as a function of the field-weighted document weights of the query terms (Col. 5, lines 22 – 24; Fleischer; and Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 20 – 23, The Ranking System, Brin).

Regarding Claims 39, 45, and 51, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a system further comprising:

a field-weighted document length calculator that computes a field-weighted

document length based on a field weight for each field and a field length for each field, wherein the field-weighted document weight calculator computes a field-weighted document weight for each query term based on the field-weight term frequency for each query term and the field-weighted document length (Page 11, Section 4.2.5, para. 2, lines 1 – 15, length of the hit list, Brin).

Regarding Claims 42, and 48, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein computing a field-weighted document weight comprises:

computing the field-weighted document weight using a factor reflecting a dependence on a number of the fields in the document in which a query term occurs (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 18 – 20, a count-weight, Brin).

Regarding Claims 43, and 49, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses a computer program product wherein computing a field-weighted score comprises:

computing the field-weighted score using a factor reflecting a dependence on which field in the document includes the most query terms (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 16 – 23, to compute an IR score for the document, Brin).

10. Claims 40, 41, 46, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert John Fleischer (Fleischer hereinafter) (US Patent No.

5,960,383) in view of Brin et al. (Brin hereinafter) (Non-Patent Literature: "The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine", Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, April 14, 1998), and further in view of Agichtein et al. (Agichtein hereinafter) (US patent No. 2002/0169595 A1, published: November 14, 2002).

Regarding Claims 40, and 46, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan discloses all the limitations as disclosed above including computing the field weighted document weighting function. However, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin does not explicitly disclose BM25 function. On the other hand, Agichtein discloses: using a field-weighted free parameter of a BM25 function, the field-weighted free parameter being based on a corresponding optimized free parameter computed in a non-field-weighted configuration (Page 3, and 4, [0035], [0037, and [0049]; respectively, Agichtein). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the Agichtein's teachings to the system of the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin. Skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so, as suggested by Agichtein (Page 1, [0008], lines 1 – 9, Agichtein), to automatically expand a query based on the co-occurrence of terms in the query with the terms in the top-ranked documents for the original query. In addition, the applied references (Fleischer, Brin, and Agichtein) teach features that are directed to analogous art and they are directed to the same field of endeavor, such as, databases management systems, weighting query terms, and searching. This close relation

between the applied references highly suggests an expectation of success.

Regarding Claims 41, and 47, the combination of Fleischer in view of Brin and further in view of Agichtein discloses a computer program product wherein computing a field-weighted document weight comprises:

computing the field-weighted document weight using a field-weighted free parameter of a BM25 function, the field-weighted free parameter being based on an average term frequency over all terms in a non-field-weighted configuration, an average term frequency over all terms in a field-weighted configuration, and a corresponding optimized free parameter computed in the non-field-weighted configuration (Page 3, and 4, [0035], [0037], and [0049]; respectively, Agichtein).

Response to Arguments

1. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).
2. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "breaking a document into fields and applying a weight to each of the fields to determine the relevance of the document", "**a field-specific term frequency calculator** that determines...") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).
3. Applicant argues that the applied art fails to disclose; "producing a virtual document".

Examiner respectfully disagrees. First, Examiner makes note that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "**producing** a virtual document") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988

F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Second, the combination of Fleisher in view of Brin and further in view of Subbaroyan does disclose such virtual document (Col. 5, lines 39 – 42, “output file”; wherein the output file corresponds to the virtual document, Fleischer).

4. Applicant's arguments (“Fleisher does not teach this combination of features”, “Fleisher does not teach or suggest the virtual document as recited let alone a field weighted score from the virtual document index”, “Fleisher does not teach or suggest the field-weighted score as recited let alone a field weighted score as a function of the field-weighted document weight of all query terms”, “Bring does not teach ‘weighting each field-specific term frequency according to a field weight designated for the corresponding field to computer a field-weighted term frequency for each query term’”) fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

5. Applicant argues that the applied art fails to disclose; “field-specific term frequency for each field in the document”.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. The combination of Fleisher in view of Brin does disclose: field-specific term frequency for each field in the document (Col. 1, lines 38 – 41 and 55 – 59, “the frequency with which each of the noun phrases occurs in the document...”; wherein the frequency corresponds to the field-specific term frequency

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claimed, Fleisher; and Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 20 – 23, The Ranking System, Brin).

6. Applicant argues that the applied art fails to disclose; “ ‘a field-weighted document weight’ and/or ‘a field-weighted score’ ”.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. The applied prior art does disclose the claimed limitations including: a field-weighted document weight (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para.2, lines 18 – 20, “Then every count is converted into a count-weight. Count-weights increase linearly with counts at first...”, Brin), and a field-weighted score (Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para.2, lines 18 – 23, “We take the product dot of the vector of count-weights with the vector of type-weights to compute an **IR score** for the document...”, Brin).

7. Applicant argues that the applied art fails to disclose; “a field-weighted document weight calculator” and “a document score calculator”.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. The applied prior art does disclose the claimed limitations including: a field-weighted document weight calculator (Col. 3 and 4, lines 14 – 21 and 44 – 51; respectively; “Clarit uses natural language processing techniques to parse the contents of input document into noun phrases. These noun phrases are ranked in view of “weights” assigned to each noun phrase according to...”; Fleischer; and Page 8, and 12, Section 4.1, and Section 4.2.7, para. 3, and 3, lines 13 – 18, and 2 – 6; respectively; “...The indexer performs a number of functions...”; Brin), and a

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document score calculator (Col. 4 and 5, lines 22 – 24 and 18 – 21; respectively; “the Extractor”; Fleischer; and Page 15, Section 4.5.1, para. 2, lines 20 – 23, The Ranking System; wherein the Ranking System corresponds to the document score calculator claimed; Brin).

Prior Art Made Of Record

1. Brin et al. (Non-Patent Literature: "The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine", Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, April 14, 1998).
2. Agichtein et al. (US patent No. 2002/0169595 A1, published: November 14, 2002).
3. Robert John Fleischer (US Patent No. 5,960,383).
4. Subbaroyan et al. (US 6,442,606 B1, issued: August 27, 2002).

Conclusion

1. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

2. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

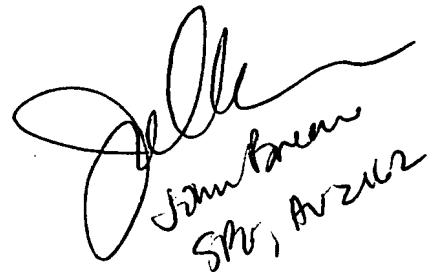
Points Of Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Giovanna Colan whose telephone number is (571) 272-2752. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Giovanna Colan
Examiner
Art Unit 2162
November 20, 2007



John Breene
SPR, Art Unit 2162